Comp_Sec_Assignment02

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- 1 Chayanin Kongsareekul 6532035021
- 2 Q1: How many hackers are trying to get access to our servers? And how many attempts are there? Explain/define how you count distinct hackers.

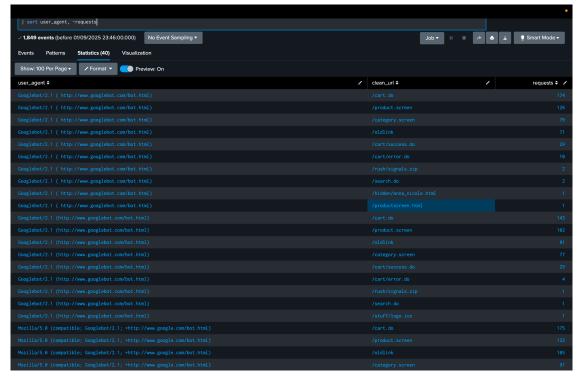
```
source="tutorialdata.zip:*" "Failed password"

| rex field=_raw "from (?<src_ip>\d+\.\d+\.\d+\.\d+\)"

| stats dc(src_ip) as unique_hackers, count as total_attempts

| eval summary="Total Hackers: " + tostring(unique_hackers) + " | Total_U

Attempts: " + tostring(total_attempts)
```



2.2 Answer:

2.1

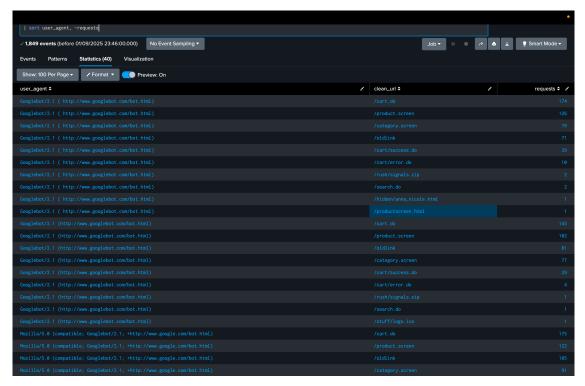
Total Attempts: 33253

Distinct Hackers: 185

The query searches for "Failed password" entries and extracts source IP addresses using regex. Distinct hackers are defined as unique IP addresses, assuming each IP represents a different attacker. This identified 185 unique attacking IPs with 33,253 total failed login attempts, averaging ~180 attempts per IP.

3 Q2: What time do hackers appear to try to hack our servers?

```
source="tutorialdata.zip:*" "Failed password"
| eval timestamp=strftime(_time, "%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S")
| stats count as attempts by timestamp
| sort timestamp
```



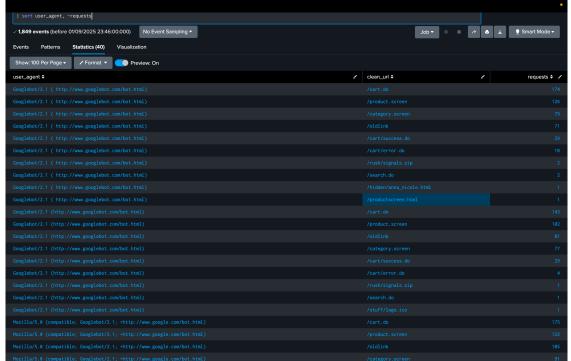
3.1

3.2 Answer:

The query groups failed password attempts by timestamp to identify attack timing patterns. Hackers consistently attack around 18:45:57 - 18:45:59 daily from August 17-24. The precise timing within seconds 57-59 of each minute indicates automated/scripted attacks rather than manual attempts.

4 Q3: Which server (mailsv, www1, www2, www3) had the most attempts?

```
source="tutorialdata.zip:*" "Failed password"
| rex field=_raw "^\w+\s+\d+\s+\d+\s+\d+\s+\d+:\d+:\d+\s+(?<server>\w+)"
| stats count as attempts by server
| sort -attempts
```



4.1

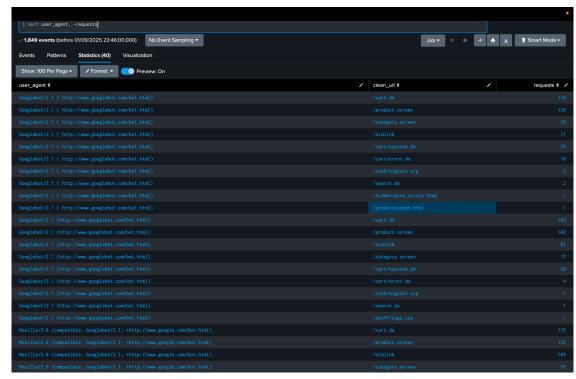
4.2 Answer:

www1: 8,798 attempts

The query extracts server names using regex and counts failed password attempts per server.

5 Q4: What is the most popular account that hackers use to try to break in?

```
source="tutorialdata.zip:*" "Failed password"
| rex field=_raw "Failed password for (?:invalid user )?(?<target_user>\w+)"
| stats count as attempts by target_user
| sort -attempts
```



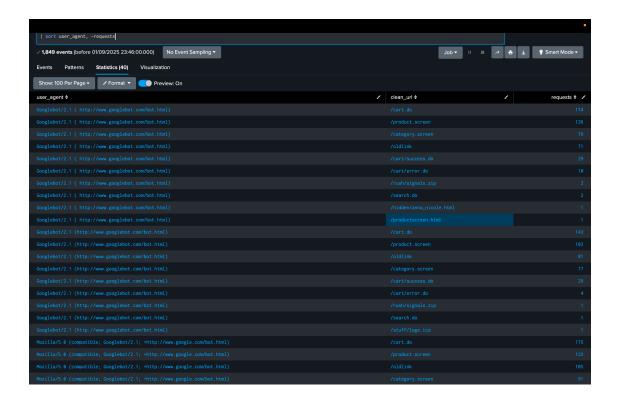
5.2 Answer:

5.1

root: 1,493 attempts

The query extracts target usernames from failed password attempts using regex to capture both regular and "invalid user" entries. "root" is the most popular target account with 1,493 attempts.

6 Q5: Can you find attempts to get access to sensitive information from our web servers? How many attempts were there?



6.1 Answer:

The query searches web access logs for requests to potentially sensitive files by filtering suspicious file paths and extensions

- /hidden/anna_nicole.html (73 attempts) hidden web content
- /rush/signals.zip (71 attempts) compressed archive potentially containing valuable data
- /passwords.pdf (68 attempts) document likely containing credential information

Total: 212 attempts

7 Q6

7.1 Answer:

- /hidden/anna_nicole.html
- /rush/signals.zip (71 attempts)
- /passwords.pdf (68 attempts)

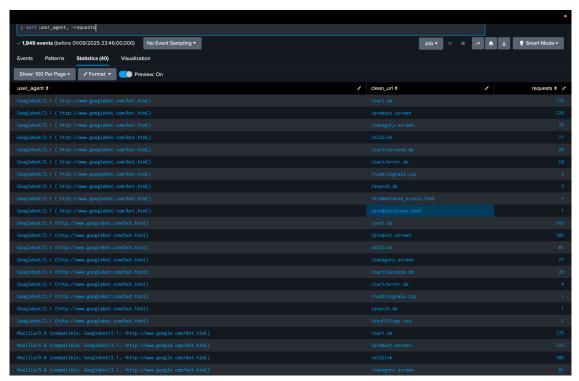
Sensitive information attempts are identified by looking for files with names suggesting confidential data, hidden directories, or valuable archives

Attackers are systematically probing common sensitive file locations, indicating reconnaissance activity to find confidential documents and hidden content

8 Q7: Can you find any bots crawling our websites?

```
index=* (host=www1 OR host=www2 OR host=www3 OR *GET* OR *POST*)
| rex field=_raw "\"(?<user_agent>[^\"]*)\"\s+\d+$"
| search user_agent="*bot*" OR user_agent="*crawler*" OR user_agent="*spider*"
\( \times \text{OR user_agent} = \text{"*scraper*"} \)
| stats count by user_agent
| sort -count
```

- 8.0.1 The query searches web access logs from all three web servers (www1, www2, www3) and extracts User-Agent strings using regex
- 8.0.2 Filters for bot-related keywords: "bot", "crawler", "spider", "scraper" to identify automated crawlers



8.2 Answer:

8.1

Yes, the logs indicate the presence of bots crawling the website. The following user agents are associated with bot activity:

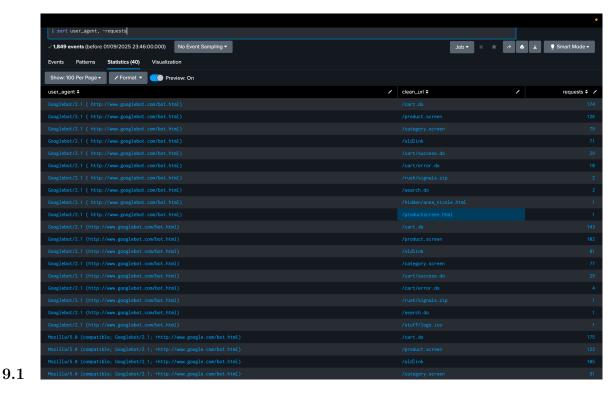
- Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Googlebot/2.1; +http://www.google.com/bot.html)
- Googlebot/2.1 (http://www.googlebot.com/bot.html)
- Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; YandexBot/3.0; +http://yandex.com/bots)

These user agents contain keywords like "bot" and "crawler," confirming automated crawling activity on the web servers.

9 Q8: What are they doing on the site? (Hint: Look for User-Agent in the web access.logs.)

```
index=* (host=www1 OR host=www2 OR host=www3 OR *GET* OR *POST*)
| rex field=_raw "\"(?<method>\w+)\s+(?<url>[^\s]+)"
| rex field=_raw "\"(?<user_agent>[^\"]*)\"\s+\d+$"
| search user_agent="*bot*" OR user_agent="*crawler*" OR user_agent="*spider*"
| OR user_agent="*scraper*"
| eval clean_url = replace(url, "\?.*", "")
| stats count as requests by user_agent, clean_url
| sort user_agent, -requests
```

The query extracts URLs accessed by bots and shows their crawling patterns across the website



9.2 Answer:

Bots primarily crawl e-commerce functionality:

- Shopping cart pages (/cart.do)
- Product pages (/product.screen, /category.screen)
- Cart success/error pages

Also accessing standard site elements:

- Old links (/oldlink)
- Search functionality (/search.do)
- Site assets (/stuff/logo.ico)

Bots discovered sensitive files from Q5/Q6:

- /rush/signals.zip
- $\bullet \hspace{0.1in} / hidden/anna_nicole.html$

10 Chayanin Kongsareekul 6532035021